

THE STATEWIDE LABOR FORCE: 2003 SUMMARY

The preliminary annual average unemployment rate in 2003 was 5.3 percent, down five-tenths of a percentage point from the 2002 annual average rate of 5.8 percent, as seen on FYI Table 1. This decrease follows the nine-tenths of a percent increase from 2001 to 2002. Although the economy struggled during the year, Idaho's annual average *Civilian Labor Force* increased from 2002 by 4,781 persons to 689,530. The increase resulted from an additional 7,687 employed individuals. The number of unemployed individuals in 2003 decreased 7.3 percent (2,906 individuals) compared to a 19.3 percent (6,409 individuals) increase between 2001 and 2002.

The nation's preliminary 2003 average unemployment rate was 6.0 percent compared to 5.8 percent in 2002.

COUNTY AND AREA LABOR FORCE: 2003 SUMMARY

FYI Table 8 on pgs. 26-27 provides the 2003 Annual Average Labor Force details for Idaho counties, major cities, and labor market areas.

The 2003 annual average unemployment rates in Idaho counties and LMAs ranged from a high of 14.2 percent to a low of 1.8 percent. This large spread is one of the more telling signs that Idaho's economic structure is not homogeneous throughout the state and that, in fact, much of the economic influences on Idahoans are local or regional. The persistence of high, average, or low unemployment rates in individual counties is a pattern that has lasted throughout recent years. The mix of overall economic conditions in the regions and counties has not changed dramatically in the last five years.

The preliminary 2003 annual labor force data indicates that Adams County had the highest county annual unemployment rate at 13.9 percent. This was followed by Shoshone County at 11.0 percent and Washington County at 10.4 percent. Adams and Washington Counties form the Central Idaho-Oregon border. (The border is easy to spot: it is known as Hells Canyon!).

These mountainous, sparsely populated counties traditionally have relied on wood products, ranching, and gov-

ernment as the sources of most of the jobs. As jobs are lost in the wood products industries, a general downturn has evolved that is likely to persist until replacement industries are found.

Three additional counties had double-digit annual average unemployment rates in 2003: Shoshone County at 11.6 percent (up slightly from 11.4 percent in 2002); Benewah County at 10.1 percent (improved from 11.6 percent in 2002); and Clearwater County also at 10.1 percent (down from 13.5 percent in 2002). Shoshone County has been the center of Idaho's metal mining (gold, silver, and lead) industry for decades. But the cost of mining, international competition, and low silver and gold prices have caused a near disappearance of the industry. Although the area still has known mineral reserves, attempts are being made to diversify by developing tourist and recreational attractions as well as other industries. For example, one of the nation's largest e-business car dealerships is located in the area with cars sold nationally via the Internet.

Benewah and Clearwater Counties, also in northern Idaho, are significantly dependent upon timber industries for jobs.

Two counties south of the Salmon River registered annual average unemployment rates below 3.0 percent for 2003. Madison County in eastern Idaho had the lowest rate of all counties at 1.8 percent and Owyhee County in Idaho's southwest corner had a rate of 2.3 percent. Madison County is in the heart of Idaho's higher elevation potato farming area as well as the home of Idaho's largest private university, BYU—Idaho. Owyhee County is predominantly ranching and range land and is sparsely populated. In addition to these two counties with less than 3.0 percent unemployment, 11 counties had annual average unemployment rates at 4.0 percent or less. In 2002, there were only seven Idaho counties with an annual average unemployment rate of 4.0 percent or less.

Idaho has eight designated LMAs, including two MSAs. (Note that the Pocatello MSA is listed as Bannock County in FYI Table 8 on page 27 because the county boundaries are the same as the MSA's boundaries.) Ex-

cept for the Pocatello MSA, these are multi-county areas determined by commuting patterns and labor market similarity. The Idaho-Lewis LMA had the highest annual average unemployment rate at 7.8 percent. It was followed closely by the Panhandle LMA at 7.7 percent. These two northern Idaho

FYI Table 1: Idaho Labor Force Data—Annual Averages 1999-2003

STATE OF IDAHO	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	% Chg
Civilian Labor Force	651,090	657,712	681,558	684,749	689,530	0.7
Unemployment	33,697	31,914	33,274	39,683	36,777	-7.3
Percent Labor Force Unemployed	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.3	
Employment	617,393	625,798	648,283	645,066	652,753	1.2

counties typically had the highest unemployment rates throughout 2003 and both traditionally have been dependent on forest industries. However, the Cassia-Minidoka LMA in South Central Idaho, which is not forest industries dependent, also had a high annual average unemployment rate. This area is predominantly agricultural and the home of several major food processing facilities. These facilities have experienced layoffs, reduced production, and one major closure.

The Boise City MSA has about 36 percent of the state labor force. Its 2003 annual average unemployment rate was 5.3 percent, just below the state's average of 5.4 percent.

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT: 2003 SUMMARY AND A LOOK AHEAD

Idaho began 2003 still in the shadow of the national recession that officially ended thirteen months before. According to the Bureau of Economic Research, the recession spanned only eight months, from March 2001 through November 2001, but its negative employment effects still lingered. Nationally and within Idaho, employment gains lagged and what growth there was, was small. FYI Table 2 provides historical data on total number of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* from 1999 to 2003.

The largest recession-specific development in Idaho was the loss of 4,000 jobs in the electronics manufacturing industries because business investment declined during the recession. Compounding the recessionary effects, Idaho also was experiencing longer-term structural declines in its wood products industries and in food processing. These three large industries sell to the global market and are very sensitive to economic conditions external to the state. Business travel and tourism still suffered from fallout of the September 11 effects and that resulted in job losses within the state's hospitality industries.

Idaho experienced employment growth in 2003 despite the negative factors working against it. Population growth continued and expanded the demand for goods and services locally. Idaho's unemployment rate did not exceed 6.0 percent and was well below that of some of its neighboring states, particularly California, Oregon, and Washington. In addition, the annual average number of total *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* hit a record high.

The change in the annual average year-over-year number masks the net gain of 20,787 jobs from January

FYI Table 2: Annual Average <i>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</i> '99-03					
	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	538,148	558,588	568,033	568,203	571,747
# Change	17,642	20,440	9,445	170	3,544
% Change	3.4	3.8	1.7	0	0.6

FYI Table 3: Changes in # of <i>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</i> —2003				
	High Point		Change	
	Jan-03	Sep-03	Dec-03	Jan – Dec
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	555,327	582,624	576,114	20,787

to December 2003 (see FYI Table 3). A rapid build-up of jobs occurred between February and June with monthly increases of 4,000 to 9,000 jobs. Both the *Goods-Producing Industries* and the *Service-Providing Industries* added jobs, but the services group added nearly fourteen times as many jobs. The *Goods-Producing Industries* experienced a 1.4 percent increase year-over-year compared to a 4.2 percent increase in the *Service-Providing Industries*. See FYI Table 4 for month-over-month changes in these categories for 2003.

Area developments sections throughout the newsletter provide more detail on the labor market developments through the state and some thoughts on what might be expected in the coming year or two.

Nonfarm Payroll Jobs data can also be viewed by super sectors, which are major industry groupings for the place of work employment data. FYI Table 5 on page 24 summarizes the overall changes that occurred in 2003 as compared to the same array of jobs in 2002. The *Educational & Health Services* sector added the most jobs and increased the most percentage-wise, clearly outdistancing the second-ranking industry sector. The education components of this sector represent private educational facilities and services. Idaho has three private colleges/universities of substantial size—BYU-Idaho, Northwest Nazarene University, and Albertson College of Idaho—and many private elementary/secondary schools, mainly church-related. The health services component includes hospitals, clinics, doctors' offices, and facilities such as nursing homes. The employment

FYI Table 4: <i>Nonfarm Payroll Jobs</i> 2003—Month-Over-Month Changes														
	Jan	Feb	March	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	# Change	% Change
TOTAL	555,32	556,46	561,412	566,136	571,959	581,381	574,872	578,246	582,624	579,790	576,640	576,114	20,787	3.7
Goods-Producing Industries	99,105	98,231	97,687	99,079	101,221	104,647	105,637	106,280	105,923	104,533	102,552	100,536	1,431	1.4
Service-Providing Industries	456,222	458,237	463,725	467,057	470,738	476,734	469,235	471,966	476,701	475,257	474,088	475,578	19,356	4.2

FYI Table 5: Annual Average *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* by Industry Super Sectors

Industry	Annual Average		2002 -2003 Change	
	2002	2003*	Number	Percent
NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS - NAICS	568,203	571,747	3,545	0.62
Goods Producing Industries	105,074	102,119	-2,955	-2.81
Natural Resources and Mining	3,771	3,599	-172	-4.56
Construction	36,468	36,541	73	0.2
Manufacturing	64,835	61,979	-2,856	-4.4
Service-Providing Industries	463,128	469,628	6,500	1.4
Trade, Transportation, & Utilities	115,961	115,535	-426	-0.37
Information	9,161	9,149	-12	-0.13
Financial Activities	25,842	26,944	1,102	4.26
Professional & Business Services	69,002	70,204	1,202	1.74
Educational & Health Services	59,825	62,558	2,733	4.57
Leisure & Hospitality	53,260	54,208	948	1.78
Total Government	112,036	112,813	776	0.69

State Developments Table 6: Idaho Nonfarm Payroll Jobs—Annual Average Employment—Industries to Watch

Industry	Annual Average		2002 -2003 Change	
	2002	2003*	Number	Percent
NONFARM PAYROLL JOBS— NAICS	568,203	571,747	3,545	0.62
Logging	2,021	1,820	-201	-9.96
Metal Ore Mining	540	504	-36	-6.62
Construction	36,468	36,541	73	0.2
Wood Product Manufacturing	7,544	7,177	-367	-4.87
Computer & Electronic Product Mfg.	17,933	16,360	-1,573	-8.77
Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food	8,459	7,807	-652	-7.71
Retail Trade	72,370	72,427	57	0.08
Administrative and Support Services	32,035	32,905	870	2.72
Accommodation	7,710	7,694	-15	-0.2
Food Services & Drinking Places	38,310	38,975	664	1.73
State & Local Government	98,477	99,132	655	0.66

growth in this sector is due largely to continued population growth. However, changing demographics, (i.e., an aging population), and technological changes and specialization in medicine have also contributed to this sector's growth.

Changes in *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* results in this total employment/jobs structure for the state:

- 5.5 percent of jobs are in *Agriculture*
- 8.4 percent of workers are *Self-Employed* (only)
- 86.1 percent of Idaho workers have *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs*
 - » 18.6 percent of those jobs are in *Goods-Producing Industries* (*Natural Resources, Construction, and Mining*)
- The *Service-Providing Industries* increased their share of *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* from 79.5 percent in 1998 to 82.1 percent in 2003.

Throughout 2003 this newsletter has maintained a focus on certain industries that are either cornerstones of Idaho's economy or have experienced significant

changes during the year. The industries are summarized on FYI Table 6 as the industries to watch.

Goods-Producing Industries

- *Mining*, especially metals and phosphate, is almost non-existent due to costs and prices, which are driven by imports. Although there probably is little chance of a significant employment increase, mines in Shoshone County have hired a few new workers and plans have been announced to resume some silver mining. There also is some possibility that a new silver and cobalt refinery may be built. Any large employment gains are not expected until 2005 and will most likely number fewer than 200 workers.
- *Logging* employs about 1,800 workers, but has declined in recent years. The near-term employment levels should stay about the same unless demand for cut timber suddenly increases or forest management policies include increased logging, mainly for thinning for fire abatement and disease control.

- *Construction* has remained surprisingly strong. Increased population, low interest rates, and commercial developments have maintained a strong pace. A slowdown due to slower population growth and good housing inventories is anticipated, but some state-funded projects are coming on line.

Manufacturing

- Idaho's traditional manufacturing industries have been in wood products, food products, chemicals (phosphate-related), and paper.
- In 2000, these traditional industries had about 30,000 jobs. In three years, that total has declined to 26,500.
- Further job declines are expected in manufacturing industries. Principal reasons are unfavorable market conditions, international and domestic competitors, and changing consumer preferences.
- Electronic and electrical equipment rose rapidly in the last two decades with employment peaking at just over 20,000 jobs in 2001. Now there are about 16,000 jobs. The average annual pay in these businesses is more than double the amount of other job categories.
- The electronics industry is primed for resurgence. Idaho has the production capacity, relative low energy costs, and a qualified labor supply and is ready for a general, national expansion in business investments. There are signs these conditions will exist in 2004 and nearly 2,000 jobs will be created.
- *Fruit & Vegetable Preserving* is a major part of Idaho's food processing industry, and potato products are a major part of the preserving industry. The market for frozen French fries and other products has become very tight for Idaho producers and Idaho production plants. Changing consumer tastes, transportation costs, and international competition has been shrinking the demand for Idaho potato products. A large processing plant in Heyburn was closed and other plants have reduced production.

Service-Providing Industries

- *Retail Trade* has the most jobs and will continue to grow along with population. Though it is difficult to measure the impact of Internet shopping on local retail sales, electronic shopping for computers, books, clothes, music, etc. is providing strong competition to local retailers. The 2003 Christmas holiday shopping season was good, but not great, and seasonal hiring was below normal.
- About one-half of the jobs in *Local Government* are in the K-12 public school system and student populations are expected to continue to increase, but funding constraints will continue to moderate the staffing increases.
- About 48 percent of *State Government* jobs are in the public post-secondary education system. This sector,

too, is experiencing very tight budget limitations and institutions have put cost-cutting measures in place, including hiring reviews.

- *Health Care* has been one of the fastest growing industries in the state and that trend will continue in spite of rising health costs.
- *Administrative & Support Services* include two industries that have been of particular interest recently. Call centers have emerged as a prominent Idaho industry and can be located almost anywhere. This has been a boon for several small rural communities where several firms have established centers. However, the advent of the "no call list" programs and the reliance on contracts for work in the call center business have resulted in some of the centers reducing staff or closing. The call center industry remains viable, however, and employs about 6,500 workers in Idaho. The other industry of note is temporary employment agencies that hire workers for all types of businesses. Employment in these agencies is extremely variable and is often thought of as an indicator of business conditions. Firms whose business is expanding might elect to use temporary workers until the employer is sure business conditions warrant hiring of new employees. There were 12,000 to 16,000 workers in Idaho attached to this industry during the year.

The Bottom Line

- Idaho should have slow but sure, widespread employment growth in 2004 under current conditions. Only the traditional industries are expected to decline at the recent pace.
- If business investments expand, Idaho's electronics industry will also expand and provide a stimulus to all parts of the economy.
- Significant threats to expected growth include drought, unexpected high energy costs, large layoffs in electronics, large federal cutbacks at the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory and Mountain Home Air Force Base, and failure to make necessary infrastructure investments.

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F.Y.I. Tables

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

FYI Table 7: Annual Average Unemployment Rates by County

County	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ada	4.3	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	4.7	4.7
Adams	13.9	14.6	11.8	14.2	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	13.0	13.8	14.2	14.2
Bannock	7.5	6.4	6.2	5.9	5.4	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.0	4.8	6.4	5.2
Bear Lake	5.3	5.9	6.0	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.5	4.6	5.9	5.0	5.5	5.2
Benewah	11.5	10.9	10.0	10.6	11.5	10.3	11.8	12.6	12.5	10.6	11.6	10.1
Bingham	6.3	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.0	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.3
Blaine	7.4	5.9	5.2	4.3	4.1	4.9	3.9	3.7	3.3	2.9	4.1	4.0
Boise	7.7	7.3	6.1	5.1	5.9	6.8	5.9	7.6	7.1	5.0	5.7	6.7
Bonner	10.2	9.9	8.6	9.0	9.3	8.8	8.2	9.5	9.0	8.4	8.8	7.6
Bonneville	4.9	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.3
Boundary	9.6	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.1	8.6	8.7
Butte	7.3	6.3	5.0	4.0	4.7	4.8	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.8
Camas	5.9	4.8	2.5	3.1	4.4	4.5	3.5	4.3	4.1	4.9	4.0	6.8
Canyon	6.7	6.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.0	4.8	4.5	5.0	6.7	6.7
Caribou	6.6	7.1	7.5	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.9	6.1	6.0	5.8	7.6	7.4
Cassia	8.2	8.6	8.0	6.6	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.3	5.6	6.4	6.5
Clark	4.5	5.7	4.4	4.4	3.6	4.3	3.8	3.5	4.8	4.3	5.2	5.0
Clearwater	15.5	15.8	14.7	13.2	11.9	12.4	12.8	13.5	14.4	15.1	13.5	10.1
Custer	9.6	15.3	8.3	5.8	6.1	7.0	8.6	8.1	7.2	7.6	8.3	6.6
Elmore	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.0	6.1	6.3	5.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	7.8	6.9
Franklin	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.2	4.4	4.1	3.5	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.4
Fremont	8.5	9.1	8.3	8.4	7.9	7.8	7.0	6.9	7.0	6.5	5.9	5.8
Gem	8.2	7.8	6.6	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.9	6.9	5.8	8.0	9.7	7.5
Gooding	5.1	5.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.2	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.7
Idaho	11.8	13.0	11.4	11.6	11.1	10.9	10.6	10.7	10.2	9.8	9.5	8.7
Jefferson	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.7	4.0	3.7
Jerome	6.6	6.6	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.5	4.4	3.8	4.2	4.1
Kootenai	7.9	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.5	7.8	8.0	7.5	8.2	8.2	7.2
Latah	3.8	3.5	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.2
Lemhi	10.7	10.8	8.3	7.2	8.2	9.2	8.5	8.0	9.0	7.6	7.4	6.8
Lewis	6.5	8.5	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.4	6.8	7.6	7.7	7.1	3.9
Lincoln	6.6	6.1	4.8	4.1	4.8	5.2	5.0	5.4	4.9	4.0	5.5	5.2
Madison	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.0	1.9	1.8
Minidoka	8.7	9.1	8.7	7.7	7.1	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3	6.4	7.6	8.1
Nez Perce	4.5	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.0	3.5
Oneida	5.0	3.6	3.7	4.0	3.1	3.5	3.6	3.9	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.9
Owyhee	5.8	5.6	3.3	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	4.4	4.2	4.5	5.1	2.3
Payette	10.1	8.6	8.4	7.0	7.0	7.9	6.7	7.4	7.4	8.4	9.6	9.3
Power	7.4	5.4	7.2	6.9	6.2	6.3	5.7	7.2	7.0	7.2	9.2	9.4
Shoshone	16.1	14.3	11.6	10.5	10.0	10.4	11.1	11.6	11.1	12.4	11.4	11.6
Teton	4.0	4.1	3.7	3.3	4.7	4.8	3.6	3.5	3.1	2.5	4.0	3.9
Twin Falls	7.1	6.7	5.0	4.8	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.0
Valley	10.3	11.3	8.7	9.1	9.3	10.0	9.3	9.3	7.8	8.3	9.2	8.4
Washington	10.3	9.0	9.6	8.8	8.1	8.2	7.0	8.4	9.2	8.9	10.4	10.6
State of Idaho	6.5	6.2	5.6	5.4	5.2	5.3	5.0	5.2	4.9	4.9	5.8	5.4

SOURCE: Research & Analysis and Public Affairs, Idaho Department of Labor — February 27, 2004

FYI Table 8: 2003 Annual Average Labor Force Data — Idaho Counties, Cities, and Labor Market Areas

COUNTY/AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
ADA	176,819	8,271	4.7	168,548
ADAMS	1,827	259	14.2	1,568
BANNOCK	40,525	2,106	5.2	38,419
BEAR LAKE	3,056	160	5.2	2,897
BENEWAH	4,229	429	10.1	3,801
BINGHAM	22,591	977	4.3	21,615
BLAINE	12,497	501	4.0	11,996
BOISE	2,629	176	6.7	2,453
BONNER	17,872	1,355	7.6	16,517
BONNEVILLE	49,834	1,669	3.3	48,166
BOUNDARY	4,447	386	8.7	4,062
BUTTE	1,590	76	4.8	1,514
CAMAS	464	32	6.8	432
CANYON	70,261	4,741	6.7	65,520
CARIBOU	3,185	235	7.4	2,950
CASSIA	10,228	663	6.5	9,565
CLARK	562	28	5.0	534
CLEARWATER	3,696	372	10.1	3,324
CUSTER	2,279	151	6.6	2,128
ELMORE	9,795	677	6.9	9,117
FRANKLIN	5,426	182	3.4	5,244
FREMONT	5,023	294	5.8	4,729
GEM	5,994	452	7.5	5,543
GOODING	7,564	280	3.7	7,284
IDAHO	6,728	584	8.7	6,144
JEFFERSON	10,433	385	3.7	10,048
JEROME	10,097	414	4.1	9,683
KOOTENAI	59,482	4,260	7.2	55,222
LATAH	16,175	520	3.2	15,655
LEMHI	3,853	263	6.8	3,591
LEWIS	1,518	59	3.9	1,459
LINCOLN	2,231	116	5.2	2,115
MADISON	11,905	213	1.8	11,692
MINIDOKA	9,993	808	8.1	9,185
NEZ PERCE	24,080	847	3.5	23,233
ONEIDA	1,743	68	3.9	1,675
OWYHEE	4,136	97	2.3	4,039
PAYETTE	9,679	900	9.3	8,779
POWER	3,201	300	9.4	2,901
SHOSHONE	6,215	718	11.6	5,497
TETON	3,872	153	3.9	3,720
TWIN FALLS	36,503	1,475	4.0	35,027
VALLEY	4,081	344	8.4	3,737
WASHINGTON	4,223	446	10.6	3,777
ASOTIN WA	12,569	760	6.0	11,809

(Cont. on next page)

FYI Table 8 (cont.): 2003 Annual Average Labor Force Data — Idaho Counties, Cities, and Labor Market Areas

AREA	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT
STATE OF IDAHO	692,543	37,440	5.4	655,103
LABOR MARKET AREAS*				
BOISE CITY MSA	247,081	13,012	5.3	234,069
BONNEVILLE LMA	84,448	3,106	3.7	81,342
CASSIA-MINIDOKA LMA	20,221	1,471	7.3	18,750
IDAHO-LEWIS LMA	8,246	643	7.8	7,603
MAGIC VALLEY LMA	54,164	2,169	4.0	51,994
PANHANDLE LMA	92,246	7,148	7.7	85,098
SEAPORT LMA	36,649	1,607	4.4	35,042
IDAHO CITIES				
BOISE	111,893	5,178	4.6	106,716
COEUR D' ALENE	21,011	1,153	5.5	19,858
IDAHO FALLS	30,774	1,075	3.5	29,699
LEWISTON	20,562	633	3.1	19,929
NAMPA	21,500	1,558	7.2	19,942
POCATELLO	29,015	1,485	5.1	27,530
TWIN FALLS	19,092	810	4.2	18,282
The Pocatello MSA is listed as Bannock County in the county portion of this table.				
Source: Idaho Department of Labor				
Benchmarked Data - February 27, 2004				

FYI Table 9: Nonfarm Payroll Jobs—Place of Work—STATE OF IDAHO—Annual Average Employment

Industry	Annual Average 2002	Annual Average 2003*	2002 -2003 Change	
			Number	Percent
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs - NAICS	568,203	571,747	3,545	0.62
Goods Producing	105,074	102,119	-2,955	-2.81
Natural Resources and Mining	3,771	3,599	-172	-4.56
Logging	2,021	1,820	-201	-9.96
Mining	1,750	1,779	29	1.67
Metal Ore Mining	540	504	-36	-6.62
Construction	36,468	36,541	73	0.20
Manufacturing	64,835	61,979	-2,856	-4.40
Durable Goods	40,298	37,995	-2,303	-5.72
Wood Product Manufacturing	7,544	7,177	-367	-4.87
Sawmills & Wood Preservation	3,064	2,948	-116	-3.79
Veneer & Engineered Wood Products	1,256	1,192	-63	-5.04
Other Wood Product Manufacturing	3,224	3,037	-188	-5.83
Fabricated Metal Product Manufacturing	3,632	3,557	-75	-2.07
Machinery Manufacturing	2,831	2,627	-204	-7.22
Computer & Electronic Product Man	17,933	16,360	-1,573	-8.77
Transportation Equipment Manufacturing	2,119	2,227	108	5.12
Other Durable Goods	6,238	6,058	-180	-2.89
Non-Durable Goods	24,537	23,985	-552	-2.25
Food Manufacturing	16,358	15,879	-478	-2.92
Fruit & Vegetable Preserving & Specialty Food	8,459	7,807	-652	-7.71
Paper Manufacturing	1,679	1,625	-54	-3.21
Printing and Related Support Activities	2,034	2,091	56	2.77
Chemical Manufacturing	1,926	1,821	-104	-5.41
Other Nondurable Goods	2,408	2,568	160	6.65
Service-Providing	463,128	469,628	6,500	1.40
Trade, Transportation, and Utilities	115,961	115,535	-426	-0.37
Trade	97,311	96,820	-491	-0.50
Wholesale Trade	24,941	24,393	-548	-2.20
Wholesalers, Durable Goods	11,534	11,244	-289	-2.51
Wholesalers, Nondurable Goods	11,516	11,171	-345	-3.00
Retail Trade	72,370	72,427	57	0.08
Motor Vehicle and Parts Dealers	10,596	10,833	236	2.23
Building Material and Garden Equipm	7,650	7,606	-44	-0.57
Food and Beverage Stores	12,539	12,370	-169	-1.35
General Merchandise Stores	14,707	15,046	339	2.30
Transportation, Warehousing, & Utilities	18,650	18,715	65	0.35
Utilities	1,923	1,872	-52	-2.70
Transportation & Warehousing	16,726	16,843	117	0.70
Rail Transportation	1,303	1,303	0	0.00
Truck Transportation	8,206	8,233	27	0.33
Information	9,161	9,149	-12	-0.13
Telecommunications	3,214	3,181	-33	-1.03
Financial Activities	25,842	26,944	1,102	4.26
Finance & Insurance	19,302	20,045	743	3.85
Real Estate & Rental & Leasing	6,540	6,899	359	5.49
Professional and Business Services	69,002	70,204	1,202	1.74
Professional, Scientific, & Technical	28,466	28,902	436	1.53
Scientific Research and Development	7,371	7,350	-21	-0.29
Management of Companies & Enterpr	7,476	7,338	-139	-1.85
Administrative & Support & Waste Management	33,060	33,964	905	2.74
Administrative and Support Services	32,035	32,905	870	2.72
Educational and Health Services	59,825	62,558	2,733	4.57
Educational Services	6,261	6,903	642	10.25
Health Care & Social Assistance	53,564	55,655	2,091	3.90
Hospitals	13,312	13,203	-109	-0.82
Leisure and Hospitality	53,260	54,208	948	1.78
Arts, Entertainment, & Recreation	7,240	7,539	299	4.13
Accommodation & Food Services	46,020	46,669	649	1.41
Accommodation	7,710	7,694	-15	-0.20
Food Services & Drinking Places	38,310	38,975	664	1.73
Other Services	18,043	18,219	176	0.97
Total Government	112,036	112,813	776	0.69
Federal Government	13,559	13,681	122	0.90
State & Local Government	98,477	99,132	655	0.66
State Government	28,798	28,674	-124	-0.43
State Government Education	13,540	13,694	153	1.13
State Government Administration	15,258	14,980	-277	-1.82
Local Government	69,679	70,458	779	1.12
Local Government Education	36,112	35,638	-473	-1.31
Local Government Administration	30,881	31,950	1,069	3.46
Local Government Tribes	2,686	2,869	183	6.82

Source: Idaho Department of Labor — February 24, 2004

FYI Table 10: State of Idaho Resident Labor Force—Monthly and Annual Averages 2000-2001
February 28, 2004

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force By Place of Residence	JAN 2000	FEB 2000	MAR 2000	APR 2000	MAY 2000	JUNE 2000	JULY 2000	AUG 2000	SEP 2000	OCT 2000	NOV 2000	DEC 2000	AA 2000
Civilian Labor Force	649,500	651,100	651,100	653,900	655,400	656,200	658,000	659,600	661,500	663,300	665,300	667,200	
Unemployment	32,300	32,400	31,100	31,800	31,700	31,800	32,000	31,700	32,000	31,900	32,200	32,000	
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	5.0	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	
Total Employment	617,200	618,700	620,000	622,100	623,700	624,400	626,000	627,900	629,500	631,400	633,100	635,200	
Unadjusted													
Civilian Labor Force	640,400	642,200	644,200	647,500	655,700	666,100	669,100	667,900	665,000	664,600	665,800	664,000	657,700
Unemployment	40,600	41,000	37,500	33,300	30,100	28,800	28,300	28,600	26,100	26,000	29,400	33,300	31,900
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	6.3	6.4	5.8	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	3.9	3.9	4.4	5.0	4.9
Total Employment	599,800	601,200	606,700	614,200	625,600	637,300	640,800	639,300	638,900	638,600	636,400	630,700	625,800
U. S. Seasonally Adjusted Rate	4.0	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force By Place of Residence													
Civilian Labor Force	JAN 2001	FEB 2001	MAR 2001	APR 2001	MAY 2001	JUNE 2001	JULY 2001	AUG 2001	SEP 2001	OCT 2001	NOV 2001	DEC 2001	AA 2001
	667,200	671,100	674,600	678,200	680,100	682,500	684,200	686,800	687,600	689,600	691,400	693,300	
	30,100	31,400	31,800	33,300	33,300	33,500	33,800	33,800	34,800	35,300	36,700	37,900	
	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	
Total Employment													
Civilian Labor Force	637,100	639,700	642,800	644,900	646,800	649,000	650,400	653,000	652,800	654,300	654,700	655,400	
	30,100	31,400	31,800	33,300	33,300	33,500	33,800	33,800	34,800	35,300	36,700	37,900	
	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.5	
	637,100	639,700	642,800	644,900	646,800	649,000	650,400	653,000	652,800	654,300	654,700	655,400	
Unadjusted													
Civilian Labor Force	656,500	661,100	667,500	673,000	681,200	692,500	695,500	696,000	691,400	690,200	691,400	690,300	682,200
	37,900	39,600	37,600	34,900	31,700	30,500	30,200	30,400	28,800	29,400	34,400	40,600	33,800
	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	5.0	5.9	5.0
	618,600	621,500	629,900	638,100	649,500	662,000	665,300	665,600	662,600	660,800	657,000	649,700	648,400
U. S. Seasonally Adjusted Rate	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.6	5.8	4.8

FYI Table 10 (cont.): State of Idaho Resident Labor Force—Monthly and Annual Averages 2002-2003

Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force													
By Place of Residence	JAN 2002	FEB 2002	MAR 2002	APR 2002	MAY 2002	JUNE 2002	JULY 2002	AUG 2002	SEP 2002	OCT 2002	NOV 2002	DEC 2002	AA 2002
Civilian Labor Force	686,300	686,300	685,200	685,200	683,600	684,500	685,100	683,500	686,500	682,600	683,400	684,500	
Unemployment	39,700	40,200	40,300	39,800	38,400	39,200	39,700	39,200	37,500	39,600	40,800	41,600	
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.1	
Total Employment	646,600	646,100	644,900	645,400	645,200	645,300	645,400	644,300	649,000	643,000	642,600	642,900	
Unadjusted													
Civilian Labor Force	675,800	676,600	678,400	680,600	684,700	695,200	696,800	693,200	690,400	681,900	682,700	680,600	684,400
Unemployment	48,200	48,900	46,500	41,800	36,800	35,900	35,800	35,200	31,400	33,100	38,700	43,700	39,800
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.1	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.1	4.5	4.9	5.7	6.4	5.8
Total Employment	627,600	627,700	631,900	638,800	647,900	659,300	661,000	658,000	659,000	648,800	644,000	636,900	644,600
U. S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8
Seasonally Adjusted Labor Force													
By Place of Residence	JAN 2003	FEB 2003	MAR 2003	APR 2003	MAY 2003	JUNE 2003	JULY 2003	AUG 2003	SEP 2003	OCT 2003	NOV 2003	DEC 2003*	AA 2003*
Civilian Labor Force	689,200	689,800	690,700	691,100	692,000	693,000	693,800	693,500	693,100	694,600	694,400	695,300	
Unemployment	38,600	38,300	38,500	38,500	38,200	37,900	38,800	37,800	36,400	36,400	35,000	34,900	
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.0	
Total Employment	650,600	651,500	652,200	652,600	653,800	655,100	655,000	655,700	656,700	658,200	659,400	660,400	
Unadjusted													
Civilian Labor Force	679,500	681,400	685,000	687,200	693,700	704,000	704,900	701,000	695,000	693,800	693,300	691,600	692,500
Unemployment	47,200	46,800	45,000	40,900	36,700	34,500	35,300	33,800	29,500	29,800	32,600	37,100	37,400
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	6.9	6.9	6.6	6.0	5.3	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.7	5.4	5.4
Total Employment	632,300	634,600	640,000	646,300	657,000	669,500	669,600	667,200	665,500	664,000	660,700	654,500	655,100
U. S. SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RATE	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.7	6.0